

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72. 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 90. 76

October 1, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 80
Humidity 86

292 號二十月八年寅甲

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914.

四拜禮 號一月拾年寅甲

SINGLE COPY 10 CEN
\$36 PER ANNU

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FLEET ACTIVE IN THE BALTIC.

RUSSIANS ON THE WAY TO HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

Japanese capture 50 Germans and Four Guns at Tsingtau.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

[Editor's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 30, 2.30 a.m.

A message from Petrograd says that thirty-eight German warships, including battleships and seven transports, appeared off Windau on the 28th and 29th, subsequently disappearing southwards.

A Russian telegram says that eighteen destroyers and a cruiser approached the coast of Windau on the 28th and lowered boats to attack the German fleet, but were repulsed.

[Windau Russian seaport 120 miles N.E. of Memel.]

Fighting in Eastern Europe.

Sept. 30, 4.50 a.m.

A telegram mentions that a battle took place on the 28th at Marceg in Hungary. The Russian press reports that the Russians were repulsed, but the German press admits public uneasiness owing to the cutting of communications in the districts of Marmaros and Oskormezzo. It is stated that the Russians found the passes of the Carpathians open, except that of Uzak, where the enemy had been driven from three successive fortified positions, losing all their guns and hundreds of prisoners. It is believed that the Russian advance guard is half way to Budapest, the Hungarian capital.

Servians Recapture Semlin.

Sept. 30, 5.5 a.m.

A Petrograd telegram announces that the Servians have re-occupied Semlin, after a fierce battle.

Rite in the Augustovo Forests.

Reuter learns that there has been desperate fighting between the Russians and Germans at Osowetz, Drukeniki and Symno. An attempt was made by the Germans to cross the Niemen was frustrated. The Russians occupied Augustovo, after a great battle for possession of the northern outlets of the Augustovo forests.

Canada's Defence Minister.

Sept. 30, 4.50 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defence, contradicts the newspaper statement that he is going to the front.

Germans Driven Back Towards Tsingtau.

Sept. 29, 5.10 p.m.

An official report from Tokyo states that the Japanese on the day and night of the 27th drove the enemy towards Tsingtau. Their casualties were 150. The German losses are unknown but fifty were captured with four machine guns.

British Warships Take Part in the Bombardment.

Sept. 30, 2.15 a.m.

An official message from Tokyo states that the Japanese on the 28th bombarded the Tientsin forts. A British warship participated in the attack. One of the forts was hit, but not seriously.

Antwerp Bombarded.

Sept. 30, 2.35 p.m.

Antwerp reports that the Germans today resumed the bombardment of the outer forts. The German shells fell at various points and repulsed the enemy with heavy losses.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Sept. 30, 2.15 a.m.

Reuter states that the Germans continued the bombardment of the outer forts of Antwerp yesterday and it is believed that they are using heavy Austrian artillery.

The Germans bombarded Lierre and the inhabitants of the town are feared that Lierre has been destroyed.

A strong force of Germans has re-occupied Moll, which they threaten to destroy unless the fugitive inhabitants return.

Battle of the Aisne: Situation Unchanged.

Sept. 29, 11.55 p.m.

The Press Bureau reports that there is practically no change in the situation. The Allied Left has had very heavy fighting but is well holding its own.

Sept. 30, 2.20 a.m.

A Paris communiqué issued at eleven in the evening says the situation is unchanged.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria	against	Servia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress changes Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
- Since Fighting Began.
- July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany seeks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 6.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Lierre begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces.

for General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. B.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Lubeck and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Its only escape to left. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Sea Islands from Germans and French. North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bag and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 12.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans out-trenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 8,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in a vain attempt to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortress of La Fere and Laon, towards Mesieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Vladivostok. German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies were becoming more and more completely victorious. Germans evacuated everywhere. German evacuated every region after a ten days' attack. Casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-Reux. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawa, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—E.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mülhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mülhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges \$10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tientsin. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column.

Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses. British casualties total 2,000. Back on cov. French forces fall mans unable to positions; German attack. Four Namur counter-attacks. Germans still Malines, but Belgians retard and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tientsin garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$27,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advances in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians have re-occupied Augustovo after a great battle.

The Servians have recaptured Semlin.

It is believed that the Russians advance guard is halfway to Buda Pest.

Col. Hughes, Canadian Minister for Defence, denies that he is going to the front.

There has been fierce fighting between the Russians and Germans at three points.

Movements of a big German naval force in the Baltic are mentioned in a telegram.

It is feared that Lierre has been destroyed by German bombardment.

There has been heavy fighting on the Left, but the Allies are well holding their own.

Germans bombarding Antwerp have been repulsed at various points with heavy losses.

The Germans have re-occupied Moll, which they threaten to destroy unless the fugitive inhabitants return.

The Japanese have driven the Germans towards Tsingtau, capturing 50 prisoners and four machine guns.

The Japanese have bombarded two Tientsin forts, a British warship participating; the forts replied ineffectually.

In the Carpathians, the Russians have driven the enemy from three fortified positions, capturing all their guns and hundreds of prisoners.

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on Paris in time of war appear on page 3 to-day.

St. Andrew's School, St. Andrew's, has decided to hold a this year, instead of the usual ball.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Presentation of Medals, Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders—6 p.m.
Saturday, October 3.
Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., extraordinary General Meeting—noon.
Monday, October 5.
Opening of Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company's Turkish Baths.
Friday, October 9.
Messrs. W. Powell Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders—noon.
Saturday, October 10.
Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.
Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Launch of Norwegian Battleship.

The Norwegian defence battleship Bjergin launched from the Elswick yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Ltd., on Oct. 1. The Bjergin is a sister ship to the Nidaros, launched in the same yard on June 9. Both vessels have a length of 311 ft., and are each of 4,875 tons displacement. Their principal armament consists of two 9.45-inch and four 6-inch guns. The chief of the armament is being fitted at the firm's works at Manchester. The propelling machinery and shafts for both vessels are being constructed by Messrs. Hawthorth and Co., St. Peter's Works, Peterhead, the wife of Capt. Petersen, Chief of the Naval Inspection Commission Elswick, launched and named the vessel.

Coke-Driven Motorbuses.

With regard to growing use of coke as a fuel for industrial and domestic purposes may note that a well-known firm of motorbuses—the London Steam Carriage Co.—are shortly fitted with a steam-driven or fired by means of coke, the present time this company cars are operated exclusively by steam power, the fuel being a crude paraffin; but, although this spirit is considerably less costly than petrol, still far economy is effected by the use of solid fuel. Some idea of the saving entailed may be gleaned from the fact that in order to compete with the coke, motor bus and petrol (costing respectively 1s. 4d. and 4d. per gallon) would have to be obtainable at 4d. per gallon, so that mile for mile about one-third of the fuel costs is saved. The construction of the grate is remarkable in the continuous fuel feed is provided for, the coke being passed on a roller to fire by means of rocking rollers on each side of the grate, while the disposable ash and ash—a stumblidock which has hitherto retarded the progress of the solid fuel—is arranged for by a continuous operation of a revolving bar at the base of the grate. When this method is used with motor omnibuses, chimney is necessary, and outward appearance of the vehicle will be indistinguishable from those already running. The boiler, situated under the bonnet immediately under the grate, consists of a number of seamless horizontal tubes radiating from a central reservoir, being supplied to the motor pressure of 300 lbs. sq. in. The engine is of the horizontal, double-acting type, with twin cylinders of 4 in. bore and the stroke. A condenser is also provided, the water of condensation being returned to the boiler. It might be expected that some difficulty would be found in regard to providing sufficient fuel for journey of any considerable length; one supply of coke, however, will carry them for 80 miles, and provision made for a supplementary supply sufficient for a further 50 miles.

King's Permission.

The King has been pleased to give and grant to Ernest Connell, Esq., assistant engineer, Tientsin-Peking Railway, Nanjing; John Dollistead, Esq., deputy traffic manager, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Shanghai; and Philip Lourey, Esq., assistant traffic superintendent, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Shanghai, the right to wear the insignia of the Six Orders of the British Empire, which decoration has been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them.

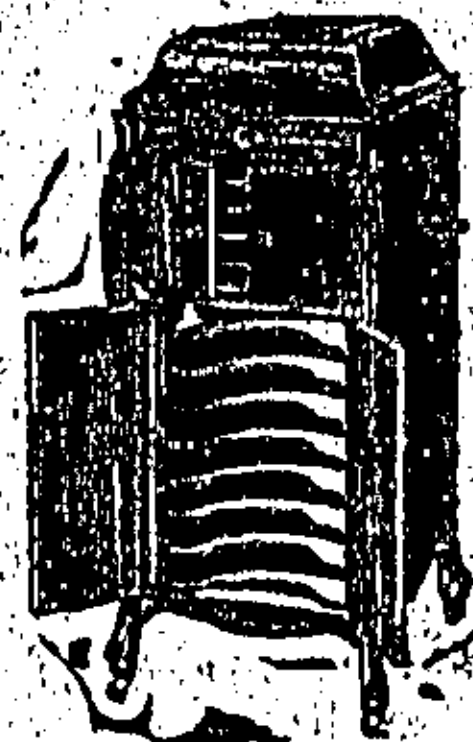
His Majesty has been pleased to give and grant to Arthur Williams, Esq., assistant general manager, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Shanghai, the right to wear the insignia of the Six Orders of the British Empire, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

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PARIS IN WAR TIME.

Orgy of Anti-Teuton Feeling.

Paris, August 20. After a 17-hour journey, involving a carriage drive across the frontier, I have just returned from Brussels, and find Paris a good deal more animated than when I left. Busy scenes are being witnessed at the railway stations. Trains are now coming in more frequently from Switzerland and the south, and they all arrive laden. At my hotel, facing the Gare du Nord, there is a constant stream of comers and goers, and I notice many English and Americans among them.

Information as to the whereabouts of a large number of tourists is still, however, anxious sought. Some Americans are reported to be stranded near Geneva. For our own people, the British Colony Committee is doing everything possible to render assistance.

Sound Civic Rule.

The heat remains excessive, and one never seems to feel it quite so much as in Paris. Happily, the ice supply has not been interfered with—further evidence, be it said, of the admirable manner in which the situation has been handled. The city authorities have their eyes on everything, and new orders relating to something or another are issued daily. This morning the public is warned against unauthorized collections that are being made for the alleged benefit of the military, while motorists are warned that driving at excessive speed will be punished with the utmost severity of the law. This applies alike to civilians and drivers of military cars. Undoubtedly, the temptations arising from the attenuated condition of the traffic on the roads have led to much fast driving, and numerous accidents have occurred. How alert the police have become can be realised when it is said that no fewer than fifty motorists were hauled up yesterday.

Official reports fully bear out what I wrote previously as to the excellence of the French crops now being harvested. In spite of all the labour difficulties, the actual production is expected to be considerably in excess of that of last year; so the prospect is that the importation of foreign wheat will not be necessary. The grain market here is at the same time practically at a standstill, owing to the bulk of the wheat crops being dealt with by the military authorities, who are paying the farmers from 26 to 28 francs per quintal.

La Revanche.

Paris, Aug. 21. Surely one of the most astounding features of the war is the cry of hatred of Germany and everything German which it has given existence. I do not know how popular feeling finds expression in England; I speak only of France, whose pent-up bitterness of 44 years' slow, faster with the news of every fresh success.

the brutality, the everything that is beyond the pale of the Germans—that is the perpetual and ever-absorbing theme of the newspapers, the cafes, the idle stroller of the boulevards. One cannot escape it. Last night I sought refuge from the heat as well as the vituperation in the cool shades of the Bois de Boulogne. Four women seated by me were talking. I quickly moved away. Kaiser William was being being dissected in the most outrageous language that I have ever heard.

But it was only the echo, exaggerated perhaps and vilely phrased, of the language of the newspapers. Columns are devoted daily to the recounting of some fresh atrocities—the killing of wounded soldiers, the burning of cottages, the butchering of peasants—with which the enemy is credited. One does not speak of "Les Allemands"; it is always "Les sauvages," "Les barbares," with occasionally the subtle alternative of "Gorille."

An Honoured Guest.

Paris, Aug. 22. Not even the French soldiers march into Alsace could have had a more spirited and moving welcome than was accorded to General French when he arrived here to-day on a flying visit to the President of the Republic. Putting aside everything else, it was the first glimpse of a British soldier that Paris has had since the war broke out, and all the city assembled to feast its eyes and do him honour.

The only thought was to give a welcome to a popular and brilliant soldier that was worthy of himself, his country and his mission. If wild cheering counts for anything, the object was then achieved. General French spent a long time at the War Office this afternoon, returning later to the British Embassy, where, it is understood, he will remain till his departure for somewhere tomorrow morning.

British Volunteers.

I am just informed that 150 picked men of the British Volunteer Corps are to be immediately sent to the front. This is very welcome news, as the intentions of the Military Authorities with regard to the disposal of the force had been much in doubt.

My attention has been drawn to a staggering report published in a Madrid newspaper of last Monday's date. It is to the effect that a great naval battle had taken place in the North Sea, that 10 British and 28 German ships had been destroyed, and that Admiral Jellicoe, whose portrait is given, was no more. It is curious that no mention of this extraordinary story has been made in any of the French or other newspapers here; has London had any inkling of this fictitious tragedy?

U.S. Cruiser Strikes Reef.

San Francisco, Aug. 21. The U.S.S. Princeton, lying on her bottom four feet across. A brief announcement that she struck an uncharted rock on July 11, while on survey duty, already has been given out by the navy department in Washington. Nothing but the highest sense of duty and instant response to discipline from the officers on the bridge to the first man in the cockpit, saved the vessel from becoming a total loss, with perhaps a long list of deaths by drowning. The commandant of the naval station here is hopeful of raising the Princeton without help from the mainland, as soon as he can get the pumps he has requisitioned.

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TO LET—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.** Hongkong.

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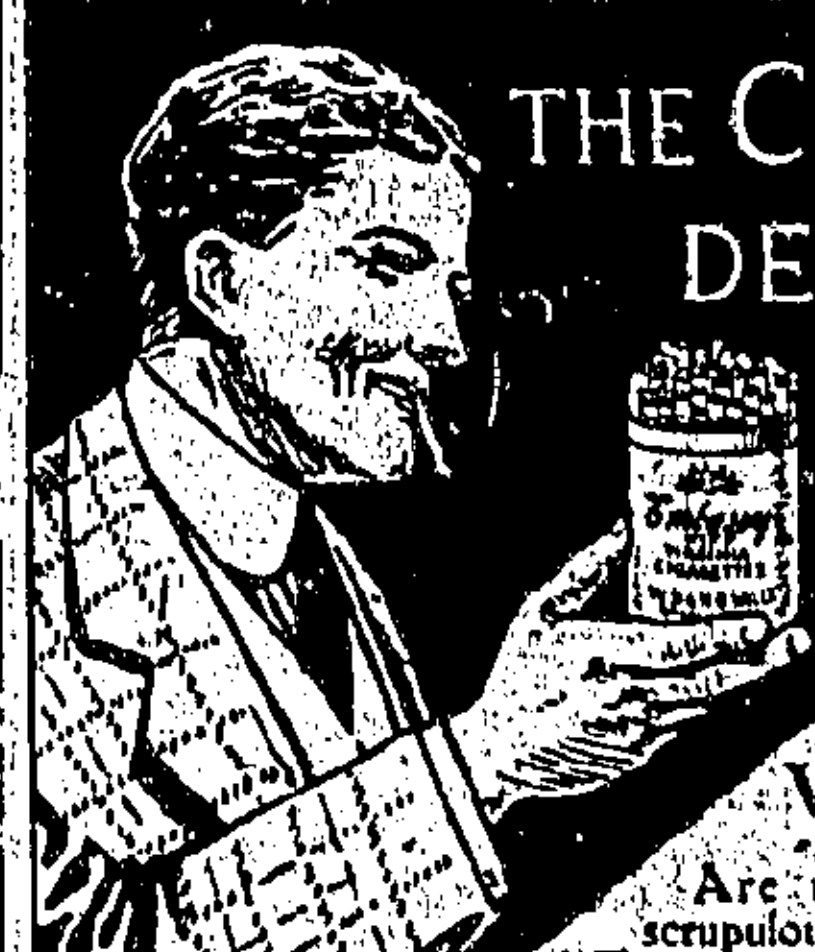
UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.

AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Nothing but the highest sense of duty and instant response to discipline from the officers on the bridge to the first man in the cockpit, saved the vessel from becoming a total loss, with perhaps a long list of deaths by drowning. The commandant of the naval station here is hopeful of raising the Princeton without help from the mainland, as soon as he can get the pumps he has requisitioned.

NOTES

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情簡錄并確實事關要務深大正為宗旨限本

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914.

"IN FACT AND IN FICTION."

Father Bernard Vaughan, who is well known to many Hongkong readers, by "The Jesuit in Fact and in Fiction," which should be a most instructive reading to a number of persons who even prove to gentlemen of Father Vaughan's Order with something more than distrust. He writes in a light, chatty manner good-humouredly ridiculing some of the stories which are still popular belief despite many authoritative contradictions; and at the same time giving quite a lot of useful and interesting information about the Society. See, Kingsley and a dozen other novelists years ago gave the world a picture of the Order and its members so wildly distorted that it is matter for surprise that anyone could be found credulous enough to devote a second thought to it. Yet it is only quite within recent years that people as a whole have realised that there might be another side to the story.

According to Father Vaughan, the Order now numbers 16,735 clergy, of whom 3,610 are serving on foreign missions. The members are of every nation in Europe; and, while talking about membership, the writer says "There are no plain clothes men among the Jesuits. There are no Jesuits among the laity; none, therefore, in the House of Commons or the House of Lords, in the Army or the Navy.... With the exception of our lay-brothers who do our domestic work every Jesuit is either actually a priest or on his way to become one. Hitherto I have discovered nothing in my province to shame me as an Englishman.... Yet the Society is credited not only with ringleaders in Portugal, with scheming affairs in Dryfus, with creating the Panama scandal, with forcing on the Franco-Prussian War, but to her red hand we are accused may be traced most of the villainy not only of modern but even of ancient times, so that there are not wanting writers who have discovered the track of the Jesuit in the trail of the serpent described in Genesis as cunningly planning the fall of our first parents in Eden."

Happily, as time goes on, such a vindication as Father Vaughan has written becomes less and less necessary, because English people as a whole are growing more broad-minded and tolerant and are ready to acknowledge that the members of the once hated Order are not so bad as they have been painted.

A Sociological Experiment.

France is tough in the public eye at present, and, though the subject is far removed from war, a moment may be given over to consideration of a most interesting movement which has sprung up in Paris during the past year or two. It has to do with the training of what is termed "the intellectual proletariat"—the man who has spent years in acquiring knowledge, vague or useful as the case may be, and who, having come to the age of maturity, finds himself without the means of making a living. Poverty, or other like cause, may have brought him to this pass; be that as it may, there are any number of such individuals in every country, and in Paris a special agency is at work to systematically care for such, to help them to apply their mental equipment to every-day needs. The problem is well worth taking in hand, for it has been amply shown that the most rabid, anarchists often emerge from this mass of disappointed mankind.

What the Movement Is.

The movement of which mention has been made is the founding and maintenance of a sort of practical college, where the means are supplied for giving these folk the opportunity of starting life anew. The experiment has well justified itself, and the school has been found to draw pupils of all ages—from 20 up to 80 years. The courses have necessarily to be short, and accordingly a programme is mapped out which does not cover more than seven months, but which, nevertheless, assures the graduate the means of making a quiet, honest living. Tuition, it may be mentioned, is free and the needy are provided with "one meal a day." Many of the graduates, it is youcashed, come out quite good electricians, or expert locksmiths, if nothing more. This assuredly is a most engrossing sociological experiment, and the gratifying feature is that it is assuming wider proportions as success after success is recorded.

Too Zealous.

We have before made mention of the gratification of the public at the provision of the shelter at the new ferry pier at Kowloon, but we are much afraid that what we saw this morning—what we saw this morning—taken as any guide to the future, the utility of the shelter will be nullified by the over-zealousness of the police. Today, as people at this time of the ferry, the shelterable conceived it to be his duty to keep back all the rickshas a distance of fully five yards from the shelter. The consequence was, as it was raining, that a person before reaching the shelter underwent the very experience which the shelter was erected to obviate. There is such a thing as too strict a control, even over ricksha coolies.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

Says the London and China Express of August 14:—

Singularly little gets through in the way of news from the Far East, or is it that singularly little is allowed to get through? We have heard practically nothing of what is transpiring at Hongkong or the Straits, or Borneo, or indeed anywhere. Yet when the tale comes to be told, there must be many an incident to be recorded. We know nothing of the fate of British or German shipping, except a fugitive statement that British shipping in China waters is now operating again freely; presumably German shipping cannot do so; that China has two cruisers at Wonsong so as to see that the neutrality of Shanghai is respected; that there have been anti-German riots at Saigon, in which a good deal of German property has been destroyed, and that many of the British Consular officials in China, with a zeal that is to be greatly commended, are devoting 10 per cent. of their salaries as contributions to war relief funds. This about sums up what has come through at present.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MOST MANIFEST SIGN OF WISDOM IS CONTINUAL CHEERFULNESS: SUCH A STATE AND CONDITION, LIKE THINGS IN THE REGIONS ABOVE THE MOON, IS ALWAYS REAL AND SERENE.—Montaigne.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 68; rain.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11.163.

St. Andrew's Church.

We have been requested to announce that at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the early Holy Communion Service will, in future, be held at 8 a.m.

Engineers' Institute.

A meeting of members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders is to be held tomorrow at 6 p.m., when medals will be presented for papers read.

Drowned While Fishing.

A Chinese residing in a matshed at Sai Wan has reported to the police that while his uncle, Chung Pau, was fishing from a rock, he accidentally fell into the water and was drowned.

Boat-people fined.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor R.N., two Chinese boat-people were charged with unlawfully disobeying the lawful orders of the Harbour-master, by permitting their craft to move about the Harbour during prohibited hours. A fine of \$10 in each instance was inflicted.

Decamped with the Soap.

Mr. F. Bevington, of Messrs. Bradley and Company, reports that between May 26 and August 4, a clerk obtained six delivery orders on behalf of the company, and from the godowns of Messrs. Holt and Company, obtained delivery of 800 cages of soap, valued at \$4,000, and carried off with them. The name of the clerk is A. J. Aug.

Vandalism.

Brother Joseph, of the French Mission Sanatorium, Pokfulam, reports to the police that about 3 a.m. on the 27th ult., he entered the cemetery attached to the establishment and found marble crosses of six of the headstones recently broken, apparently maliciously done. The amount of the damage is at present unknown.

Lengthy Service.

Mr. Eusebio Huerfano Aquino, of the Stamp Office, has completed his fiftieth year of service under the Hongkong Government, entering its employ on October 1, 1864. On that date he became fifth clerk at the Post Office, in 1888 he was promoted second clerk at the Stamp Office, and in 1895 became first clerk. On the occasion of the King's Coronation he was honoured by receiving the Imperial Service Order.

Too Kind.

A widow from Au Tau village, Tam Shui, Chinese territory, was on a visit to some friends at Kowloon City on the 29th ult., and whilst she was in the train on the way to Yau-mai, she was spoken to by a man and a woman. The kindness of the couple was most marked, and they invited her to their residence at Yau-mai. At the last-named station the man, cavalier-like, took up the guest's bag to carry it for her. Since then she has neither seen the couple nor the bag. The contents of the bag were worth about \$10.

Publishers' Record Year.

It is stated in the report of George Newnes, Limited, the well-known publishing firm, that the company has had another record year, and its financial position is very strong. Profits were £81,200, against £80,100. At present nothing has been arranged in regard to the distribution of the profits in view of the crisis. A year ago the dividend was 15 per cent., and £20,000 was placed to reserve.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

PAUCITY OF NEWS.

What of the Emden?

News from the front still trickles through with an irritating slowness; but it would be absurd to expect any other state of affairs just now, seeing the immensity of the battle-field and the consequent uncertainty as to results which must even be the lot of the leaders on both sides from time to time. Evidently the allies are making progress on the Aisne, that, however slight, must be regarded as satisfactory and cheering under the circumstances. Further North the Belgians have succeeded in repulsing, with tolerably severe losses, the enemy who are attempting to bombard Antwerp.

Of course the usual crop of rumours is to be had for nothing—some manufactured locally and others attributable to the fruitful imaginations of the various German agents in the East and elsewhere. The local report that the Allies had cut clean through the enemy's centre seems quite hard to kill. We heard it first on Saturday, and last night it was still being given out as "the very latest."

With regard to some of the silly rumours as to disasters at sea we would call our readers' attention to a letter, in last night's issue, from the local agent for the Messageries Maritimes Company, officially contradicting the story that the Paul Lecoq had been sunk. The cruelty may be unintentional, but cruelty it is on the part of the local gossips, to carry round such stories so glibly, when their repetition must bring anxiety or terror to many who have friends sailing on the ship.

There is intelligence that is real, so we can well dispense with the faked. The fact that the Emden is still at large and busy should be enough to satisfy news-mongers who have a big appetite for sea stories. And, by the way, one of the boats sunk by the Emden which Renter speaks of as the a.s. Tymeric Company, Ltd. (Andrew Weir). She was built by Russell and Co. at Port Glasgow in 1901 and was of 3314 tons register.

Another story that is going round—and which sounds moderately true—is that the first Australian contingent, consisting of twenty-two thousand men, has been safely landed at Marseilles.

From Japanese reports it would seem that there is a good deal going round about Tsingtau. In addition to a land engagement in which the Germans appear to have lost pretty heavily, the Japanese, assisted by one British ship, bombarded two of the forts. Talking of fleets, at last we are hearing a little about the German ships in the Baltic. A number of the enemy's warships appeared from nowhere in particular on the 24th of last month off one of the Russian Baltic ports. On being fired upon they disappeared. One of the most expensive luxuries Germany ever indulged in is that Baltic fleet, for it seems determined to eat its head off in safety and to do nothing to justify its existence.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

Amongst the contributions to the National War Relief Fund inaugurated by the Prince of Wales are the following:—The Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., £10,000; the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd., £10,000; the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., £10,000; Eastern Telegraph Co., £5,000; Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart., £5,000; Brunner, Mond & Co., £2,000; P. & O. Company, £1,050; Sir R. Jardine, £1,000; Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P., £1,000; Sir John Jackson, M.P., £1,000; Edward Boustead & Co., £1,000; Lazard Bros., £1,000; Hughes and Lancaster, £1,000; M. Samuel & Co., £1,000; Vacuum Oil Co., £500; Topham, Jones and Bailton, Ltd., £500; Denby, Mott and Dickson, Ltd., £315; the Japanese Explosives Co., Ltd., £250; and David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., £250.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

No Ball to be held this Year; A Concert Instead.

The annual general meeting of Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was held at the City Hall, last evening. Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar, the President, was in the chair, supported, amongst others, by the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Vice-President, Mr. W. Armstrong, Hon. Secretary, Messrs. H. M. Dyer, D. Macdonald, A. Forbes and W. C. Jack, Committee.

The following report on the year's working was presented:

To the Members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society:—Gentlemen, Your Committee have pleasure in presenting to you their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending August 31, 1914. The balance at the credit of the Society now stands at \$5,528 74. This does not include \$120, interest on fixed deposit, which was only received on September 1. St. Andrew's day, 1913, was celebrated by a Ball, which, both socially and financially, proved a great success. Subscribers to the Ball numbered 158, which, judging from available previous figures, constitutes a record. We are pleased to say that the Ball Account showed a credit balance of \$351.09. This amount has been transferred to General Account. The sum of \$816 60 was expended during the year on charity. Several deserving cases were assisted from the Charitable Fund, and employment was obtained for other applicants. Your Committee deeply regret to record the deaths of the following members, which occurred since the last report:—F. Elphinstone, H. S. Wynne, W. Douglas Graham, E. Dickson and W. S. Burleigh. Mr. Wynne was a most energetic worker on the Ball Decoration Committee for many years past, and his valuable services will be greatly missed. Mr. Douglas Graham was a very old member of the Society, and previously served on the General Committee and also on numerous Ball Committees. He was one of the many who lost their lives in the sinking of the R.M.S. Empress of Ireland. Forty-six new members joined the Society during the year, as against thirty-one in the previous year, and three old members were reinstated on return to the Colony. The Committee ask that members will kindly assist them in their endeavours to secure new members, and hope they will do their best to get their friends to join. As advised members by circular in March last, we forwarded the sum of £25 to the fund raised in Stirling for the celebration of the 600th Anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn. The Secretary, in acknowledging receipt of the remittance, writes:—"My Committee are delighted with the generous response you have given to their appeal for funds, and I beg to convey to you, on their behalf, their appreciation of your donation. You will probably have read in your home papers of the success of the Celebrations. The Stirling Observer is in the hands of the Hon. Secretary, who, on request, will be pleased to let members have the loan of same for perusal. During the year Messrs. G. M. Young, J. Reid and D. Templeton, on leaving the Colony, resigned their places on the General Committee, and Messrs. W. C. Jack and D. Macdonald were invited to fill the vacancies. Mr. G. M. Dalgely resigned the post of Hon. Treasurer on his departure for home leave in March last, and Mr. M. A. Murray has kindly carried on the duties since then. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Dalgely for keeping our accounts for the past six years. The accounts have been audited by Mr. G. B. Darnett, to whom our thanks are due.

The President said the report and the Treasurer's account were full and did not require any words of his to amplify them, but there was one thing he regretted and that was with reference to recording the deaths—a considerable number of members—the name of Mr. Bryson was inadvertently omitted, the secretary and himself agreed on that account. Last year's expenditure was considerable. The disbursements had exceeded those of the previous year by about \$250, which was accounted for by the fact that the £25 given to Bannockburn celebration aped in this account. The balance showed \$120 more than that was in the accounts, to the fact stated in the report interest on fixed deposit, balance of \$220 was, he thought, very satisfactory. (Applause.) The balance transferred to credit account was \$351.09, was considerably gratifying to them and the committee that the Ball was quite a success and success was largely due to the efforts of the energetic Secretary, Armstrong, the members of various committees and, though above all, to the whole-hearted way in which the members of the Society themselves rally the support of the Committee begged to propose the adoption of the report of the Committee. The Treasurer's account.

Mr. Sins:—I beg to second that the report and accounts as presented be passed. The Chairman said that there being no motions, he would put the motion to the meeting. The motion was carried unanimously. The Chairman said the next business was the election of the President for the ensuing year, and he had much pleasure in asking Hon. Mr. Landale to accept the Presidency. He was an old member of the Society and had identified himself with the Society; he did every year he could for it. He proposed his election and he hoped would confer an honour on himself by doing so. (Applause.)

Mr. Forbes said he had much pleasure in seconding that. The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The Hon. Mr. Landale observed that he felt first thank Mr. Bonnar for kind remarks he had made about the members for the honour conferred upon him making him President for the ensuing year. He would do his best to discharge the duties of his office. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman said the next business was the election of the Vice-President. Mr. Dixon said he had much pleasure in proposing Mr. Macdonald—perhaps he ought to say Mr. Macdonald—as Vice-President of that Society. He was very well-known and had served on the Committee for many years and he was sure his election as Vice-President would be heartily received. Mr. Bonnar said he had very much pleasure in seconding. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Macdonald thanked them very much for the honour they had done him in making him Vice-President for the ensuing year. He considered it a very high honour and he would do his very best to carry out the duties during the year to come. The Hon. Mr. Landale said he was sorry to say that Captain Armstrong, their very efficient Honorary Secretary, was unable to undertake the duty this year, and he was sure they would all agree with him if they should accord a very sincere vote of thanks to him for the duties he had done whilst occupying the position of Secretary. (Applause.) That afternoon was glad to say they had been promised the assistance of another member of the Society; Mr. Shields agreed to act as Hon. Secretary during the ensuing year, and he had very much pleasure in proposing Mr. Shields as Hon. Secretary for the Society for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

Mr. Armstrong seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Shields thanked them very much for the honour they had done him. He would do his best to carry out the duties. The Chairman said the next business was the election of the Treasurer. Mr. Dalgely was elected last year but he had resigned owing to going home on leave. Mr. Murray of the Hongkong Bank was quite willing to be elected. (Continued on page 5.)

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION.

AUSTRIAN SUED.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTICE.

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(Continued from page 4.)

he was not that night owing to the business—do the. They could not do better ask him to take on the w which he would if elected. proposed he be elected.

Dr. For seconded, and the resolutions carried unanimously.

The Chan then intimated that they fired five members to form the Board of Trustees.

On a rising taken, Messrs. Dyer, Jacobson, A. Rodger and Dr. For were elected.

The Chan said that at the present time seemed that the expenditure between five and six thousand dollars, which was spent on the ball, would be sufficient in relieving the distress suffering, resulting from war, which we had not brought. In this case we were all, though on other occasions were Scots, all.

We were all, though on other occasions were Scots, all. It was for his propose now that, "In view be state of war at present, St. Andrew's Day should be celebrated by a ball this, but that arrangements be to give a concert that evening gross proceeds from same be given to the Prince of Wales Fund, the members of Society guaranteeing to pay all costs of the concert.

The Hon. Landale said he rose to second motion which Mr. Bonnard just proposed. He thought it was hardly likely that members would care to have Andrew's ball under the circumstances this year. He thought, ever, they ought in some way to allow the memories of past to be commemorated, thought it would be better to take some steps to funds for the Prince of Wales Fund, and a concert would be a good way of doing so. would ask the members not to promise to defray all the costs of the concert, so that the w of the money could go to the Prince of Wales Fund, but to their best to make the concert success and see that every in the theatre was taken. Every member of the Society should do his best to raise as large as possible.

The Chan, in putting the resolution, a good deal of the work we fall on the committee get up the concert, but the bulk of the work would fall upon the individual members to see that event was filled. While those at the time were doing their duty, they should do their duty here by having a vacant seat that night.

The resolutions carried.

Mr. Hough posed a vote of thanks to the President, the same being accorded with acclamation.

The President, returning thanks, said that what he had done was a labour of love and he enjoyed it.—(Applause.)

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. Appman, V.D., state:—

Helmets.—Any men not in possession of helmets must give in their helmets to Sergt. Major before Friday morning 2nd prox., together with size of helmet required.

Assembly.—The event of the "Alarm" being given, trains will be provided bring members of Volunteers and Reserves from Quarry Bay to the rendezvous. These trains will be at the main gate of the Sugar Refinery half an hour after the first alarm.

Parade.—Parades for Thursday 1st October p.m. Groups 1 and 2 Route Arch. Dress: Drill Order, shirt-sleeves.

Detail.—On duty Group 3. Officers on duty Lieut. Hutchinson, 2nd Lt. Wright and 2nd Lt. Swire; orderly 2nd Lt. Swire; to furnish guard on Thursday, Scouts Company; orderly sergeant on Thursday, Sergt. Hall.

May Give 1,000,000 Sheep. A Melbourne message says a Premier's conference is considering a proposal to invite Australian farmers to give 1,000,000 sheep to Great Britain as a war contribution.

"Truth" and Sir Matthew Nathan.

The following is from Truth of August 12:—

A number of criticisms of income-tax administration which appeared in Truth of July 15 were sent by a reader to Sir Matthew Nathan, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, who replied at some length in a letter which I now have before me. It is unnecessary to say that Sir Matthew Nathan is at no loss for a reply on all the points raised; if he were he would be unfit for his official position. If I were at a loss for a rejoinder to his reply, I likewise should be unfit for my position. I can only ask the reader to take this for granted, for at the moment it is impossible to follow Sir Matthew through all the points of his argument, and I do not suppose the Board would be moved by the result if I did. What strikes me is that, where there is so much ground for argument the Board who raise these debatable points should not be the judges of the issue. I think the taxpayer should have an appeal from the Board to some independent authority, and a cheaper appeal than by undertaking litigation with the Crown in a court of law.

Take, for instance, one of the cases mentioned in Truth—that of the retired official of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which was mentioned in Truth. The bank, having no superannuation scheme in force, settles a sum of £1,500 in trust, the income alone of which is to be paid to the man during his life. The Finance Act, 1907, makes "any pension, superannuation, or other allowance" in respect of the past services of the individual "earned income—as it obviously is. Nevertheless, the Board of Inland Revenue insists on taxing the above-mentioned income as unearned. Sir Matthew Nathan says on this: "The retired official has complete control over a definite capital sum, and his dependents will after his death enjoy the same capital sum. There is no need, therefore, to make provision, as the pensioner has to replace a sum ceasing on his death, and he is, therefore, properly taxed at the unearned rate. The main reason for distinguishing between earned and unearned income is that, generally speaking, the former is precarious and the latter permanent in its nature."

"Not one of these propositions has the slightest bearing upon the question raised, the construction of the plain words of the Act. Every one of them is debatable. The retired official has no control whatever over the capital. If it is true that his dependents will enjoy it after his death, it is also a fair assumption that had the bank been giving him a pension they would have given him a larger amount than the mere income on this capital; he is therefore, the worse off during his life because his heirs will get the capital after his death, and he is just as much making a provision for them as the pensioner whose case Sir Matthew Nathan attempts to differentiate. The statement as to the main reason for distinguishing between earned and unearned income is merely Sir Matthew Nathan's speculation, and would be a false reason if it were true; an income derived from the service of a bank or a railway is certainly not more precarious than one derived from an investment in a gold mine or an oil well. But all this is beside the point, which is simply whether the income in question is an income which the man has himself earned."

Transvaal Gold Output.

The Transvaal Chamber of Mines states that the gold output of the mines of the Transvaal for July amounted to 732,485oz. of fine gold, compared with 717,920oz. in June. The number of natives employed on the Rand at the end of July was 189,919, of which 167,006 were on the gold mines.

Can Judgment be Enforced?

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Paines Judge, Lo Sun-pang, Californian merchant and mineral water dealer, of Jervois Street, sued Felix Lorria, trading as Messrs. Hill, Bergdahl and Company, Cross Lane, Wanchai, to recover \$584.55, the balance of \$1,000 paid by the plaintiff to the defendant under an agreement in writing, less the sum of \$435.55.

Mr. Willson, of Messrs. Stephens and Willson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. "Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defence.

Mr. Willson, in the course of his opening remarks to His Lordship, said that the defendant was an Austro-Hungarian and he understood that the defence was going to raise that point.

His Lordship, to Mr. Preston:—Are you going to raise the point?

Mr. Preston:—Not as a defence; no.

His Lordship:—You must raise it as a defence or nothing.

Mr. Preston:—Then I raise it as a defence, but it was merely to assist your Lordship with regard to the alien enemy question.

His Lordship:—You either raise it or you don't. You raise it?

Mr. Preston:—Yes.

Mr. Willson said he ought to have had notice of that, as it was a special defence. He would reserve the right to address his Lordship on the point later.

Mr. Willson said that the whole sum and substance of the action was that the defendant had been unable to get enough bottles and could or would not supply the plaintiff with mineral waters in agreed quantities. The plaintiff now brought the action to recover the deposit which he had paid under the agreement between the parties. The breach of the agreement was sufficient termination of it, and he was in a position to bring the action now.

The plaintiff, in the box, said he entered into an agreement with the defendant for the agency of defendant's mineral waters and under that agreement had deposited \$1,000. The defendant failed to supply him with the quantities of mineral waters that he ordered, and was short as many as one thousand dozen bottles per month. The result was that he could not supply his customers and had to give up the agency for those waters. In addition to that the defendant supplied the waters in black bottles for which there was no sale.

Mr. Preston, outlining the defendant's case, said the point which he was going to raise was a defence at common law and therefore required no notice. He submitted that his client was an Austrian, and if his Lordship found that at the time war was declared, on August 12, the agreement was still in force, he argued that it must remain in abeyance until the end of the war and could not be terminated by the plaintiff until the end of the war. Besides, if his Lordship found that there was money due to the defendant he would be unable to enforce the judgment.

His Lordship:—You mean that a judgment cannot be enforced against an Austrian?

Mr. Preston:—No; by an Austrian.

Mr. Willson asked if the defendant had a licence to continue his business; if he had he could still be sued.

Mr. Preston said that his instructions were not clear upon that point. Dealing with the merits of the case, he said that his client entered into the agreement to supply certain quantities of mineral waters—as much as was ordered, and as much as he could supply. In the negotiations, the question of the bottles arose and the plaintiff would not accept the egg-shaped bottles bearing the defendant's trademark as he was afraid that the trademark, a rising sun, would lead people to form the idea that the waters were of Japanese manufacture. It was in consequence of this that the black bottles were supplied.

The matter was adjourned to a date after the vacation.

HONGKONG'S NEWSBOYS.

Newsboys the world over have what one might call a somewhat dusky reputation. Giving wrong change or no change at all, or else bad money, are among the little frailties of many of this brotherhood, as is also the handing out of a previous day's paper instead of the current issue for which good coin has been paid by the unsuspecting customer. Over these tricks the local boys are probably no worse and no better than others. But we wonder if our readers have noticed the enterprising gentleman who sells the morning papers at the corner of the Hongkong Hotel, or sometimes outside the Post Office. By some means or other he has cultivated the art of saying "Morning!" with as nearly as possible an English accent, as well as of throwing into the word a hint that the speaker has something of interest to communicate. Three or four times have we been taken off our guard by this worthy, and probably were not alone in this. You are walking along meditatively when a voice at your ear, with a suggestion of breezy familiarity in it, sings out "Morning!" What wonder if you half pause and look round in search of a friendly face? It is during this half-pause that our friend thrusts his wares under your nose; Daily Press; Morning Post, he says blandly. One of these days he may get hurt, but one is bound to respect his 'cuteness all the same.

THE WAR.

Americans Desire to Help Britain.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 26.

More than 60,000 applications by letter have been received from citizens of the United States who desire to fight for Great Britain against Germany and to enlist with the Canadian troops. Most of the applicants say that they are veterans of the Spanish-American or the Philippine wars.

All of the applications have been refused," said Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, to-night. "We can only enlist men who appear personally."

Col. Hughes said that one American Colonel had offered to raise a regiment of 1,000 men, to serve with the Canadian troops. This offer could not, of course, be accepted. Several hundred citizens of the United States, of Canadian birth, have returned to Canada to enlist. In fact, it is said that ten per cent. of the force now at headquarters at Valcartier, Quebec, is of this description. As about 20,000 men are at Valcartier, this means that 2,000 from the United States will fight in the first Canadian contingent.

The first complement of volunteers to go to the front will be sent to Europe in twenty transports with all possible speed. Official announcement to this effect was made by the Militia Department to-night.

The Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, made up of men who have seen active service, will sail on Saturday. It has in its ranks twenty-four men who fought in the Spanish-American war.

the Spanish-American war.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26.

The Government of Ontario to-day completed arrangements to send to Great Britain 350,000 bags of flour, representing a cash value of \$700,000, as a gift from Ontario to the Imperial Government. Further aid will be given if needed.

The Ontario Government is also calling conferences of manufacturers and other employers of labour to check non-employment during the war.—New York Times.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE, that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYELAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" in this notice means that in residences should be limewashed Room, and all the Walls of each Stair Casings, Partitions, all Ceilings, and Stair Linings, of Roofs in the Undersides of Offices and Servant's Quarters, and inclusive of Veranda Quarters.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The EASTERN Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau-mat-ti service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

E. W. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1914.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day removed our offices to Prince's Building, second floor.

HARRY WICKING & Co Hongkong, 1st October, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE have sold to Dinshaw Sorabjee Paowalla the stock in trade of the grocery business carried on by us at No. 14 Queen's Road Central. Mr. Paowalla will carry on the business of a grocer and provision merchant at No. 14 Queen's Road Central under the name of Rutonjee & Company, on the same line as hitherto done by us and our esteemed customers are kindly requested to extend to the purchaser the same support and patronage that they have accorded to us during the past so many years.

The Wine & Spirit business will be carried on by us as before at No. 12 Queen's Road Central.

H. RUTONJEE & SON, Hongkong, 1st October, 1914.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £55.

Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX, OKOHAMA:
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road, Hotel.
32, Water Street, MANILA: M.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPEAN RAILWAY.
LINES and TRIP PARTS of the WORLD.

TOURS arranged, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
BAGGAGE of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 99.

Butterfield & Swire.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MASSILLLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	T. 16,000 { WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m. T. 25,000 { WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 { TUES., 6th Oct. at noon. T. 12,500 { TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,300 { WEDNES., 19th Oct.
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CALCUTTA, via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,000 { TUESDAY, 6th Oct.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Wakasa Maru Capt.	T. 12,500 { WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 12,500 { FRIDAY, 30th Oct.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 12,500 { THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 12,500 { THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.
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! Cargo only.

! Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILING—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
JO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
WU & SHANGHAI	Kiukiang	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
NINGHAI	Liangchow	3rd Oct. at noon
SENIL, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK VIA SWATOW	Chihli	7th Oct. at noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 1st Oct., 1914.

Agents.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands

Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tjilatjap	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tjilatjap	SHAI	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.
Steamer.

Displacement	Tons & Speed
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots From N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots " H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots " Sat., 14th Nov.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

San Francisco £45. " " £68.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL, SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	9th Oct., 10 a.m.	
Aldenhay	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 2nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 6th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	SAT., 10th Oct. at 4 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 4th Oct. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 7th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

29

LOG B.

The Guild and Prince of Wales.
The Imperial Grant Service Guild has decided upon a contribution of two red guineas towards the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, with the proviso that the same be earmarked for the relief required, of captains and crews (or their dependents) being lost through the war serving on merchant ships. Also they have decided to donate the sum of £250 from the Emergency Fund as a nucleus for the Guild War Fund to be used for the purpose of the relief and assistance of members of the Guild (or their families) who are commanding or officiating British merchant ships and who arising out of employment as such during war suffer loss through being killed, wounded, captured or injured by the enemy. The local, the China Coast Officers' Guild, is also raising a fund; it has been decided shall be handed over monthly to the Prince of Wales' Fund to be added as the administrators deem most beneficial. Captains and officers on the China coast giving a percentage of pay monthly as long as they last, a sum exceeding one hundred dollars per month has been already subscribed. Shipping and Engineering.

Loss of a Steamer.
Judgment given at Hull in the Red of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Southwold, with twelve of the New-castle turret ship Turret Hill, on May. The President found that the fault of lowering boats from ships made them ineffectual and the disaster was caused by sudden influx of water to the hold, due probably to an error in the plating. No blame attached to the master, owner, or superintendent. Bang Shipping and War.

With the gallery lying up of German bins in the Menam Chao Phya, are likely to see during the few months a number of vessels in the port that hitherto have found plenty of work elsewhere but which may be attracted to Bangkok by the chance of good business. At present the bulk of the transshipment cargo is being carried by coastal boats of the Siam Navigation Co., Ltd. Previous to the war one or two firms have regularly patronised his line as offering certainty in date of arrival, with the same some days long on the run, consequent their calling at coast ports. One surprise has been expressed at the chartered Norwegian steamers not having up to date chartered with transshipment co. The Chinese who have the boats on charter state that it is better to have a full cargo of rice from Bangkok to Singapore and to discharge quickly and come empty to get another cargo, than to wait about in Singapore to get a full cargo for a return journey. There is also the further object that the charpers in many cases have not the facilities for unloading transshipment cargo, and in short don't wish to be bothered with it. Just at the present time, however, there is very little export, and the long lines of laden paddy boats lying in the Samsen reach of the river, tell their own tale. Freight after advancing sharply have declined for the time being. Now that the Phraochat-pok has been put on the direct run, likewise the Selangor of the Straits Steamship Co's fleet, Bangkok will have good accommodation available for the journey to Singapore and vice versa. There is also the Singaporean on the run. How far these steamers will be able to absorb the passenger carrying trade of the port remains to be seen, but for the present with all the opposition lying in enforced idleness they would seem to be on velvet. Bangkok Times.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	Sat.	3rd	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sun.	4th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & N'chwang	Taksang	Tue.	6th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Wed.	7th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Wed.	7th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Wed.	7th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta	Hangsang	Wed.	7th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Fri.	9th	Oct.	at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta	Kutsang	Sat.	10th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat.	10th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class

Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad

Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

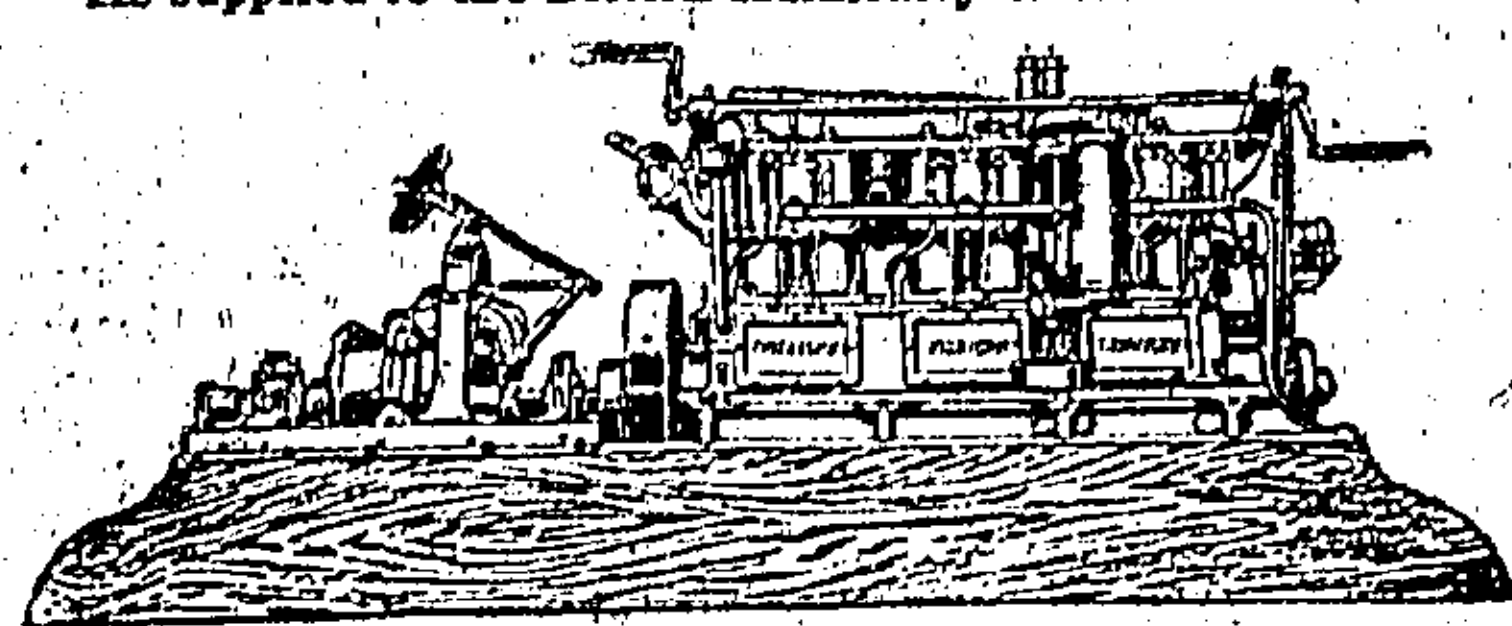
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
Marseilles via Ports	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	7, Oct.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
South America via usual ports	Soyio M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	6, Oct.
Via, B.O. S'le via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'le, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Chunsang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via S'hai, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore and Sourabaya	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Sandakan	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, Rangoon & C'cutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	7, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Hakuto	D. & S.	7, Oct.
Bangkok via Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	7, Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Ceylon	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, & C'cutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & S.	22, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
African Ports	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Timali	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tilatjap	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Japan	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Java	Tijmanok	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 2nd October.

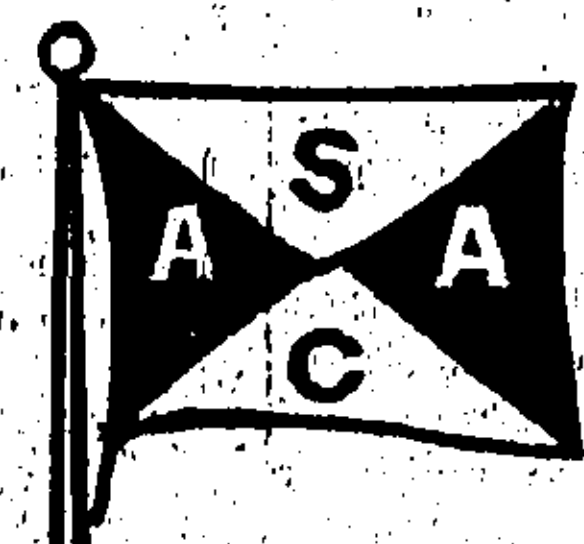
For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA with the mails from the United States left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd Sept.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th Sept.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. ORIENTAL left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 3rd Oct. at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 3rd October and not on the 6th October as previously advised.

The P. & O. s.s. SYRIA arrived at London on the 23rd inst.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SEIYO MARU"

From MEXICAN AND PERU-
VIAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th September at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected;

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 1st October, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, and examination of same to be held on 3rd October at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO.

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Lycap, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult. —Singapore, 8th ult. Gen.—R. & S.

Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Sago, 17th ult.—Japan, Sago—D. & Co.

Kief, Norw. s.s. 723, Amundson, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.

Sultan van Koele, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tarnknn, 19th ult. Fuel oil—A. P. Co.

Tjinnanok, Dut. s.s. 3,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, W. Picknell, 20th ult.—Hongay, 18th ult. Coal—J. M. & Co.

Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th ult.—Swatow, 19th ult. Bullast—B. & S.

Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R.E. Pool, 20th ult.—London, 8th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kanki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyneri, 20th ult.—Ganama, Bay, 16th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Y. Kanoda, 21st ult.—Wai Hai Wei, 1st ult. Gen.—M. B. K.

Kashima, Jap. s.s. 6,546, M. Yagi, 21st ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,905, K. Hori, 24th ult.—Manila, 21st ult. Flour & Gen.—O. S. K.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,821, M. Nakamura, 23rd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,450, H. S. Malken, 23rd ult.—Sourabaya, 15th ult. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Shipota, Br. s.s. 2,694, J. Ormston, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult. Coal Order.

Atholi, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Saxby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult. Gen.—D. & Co.

Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,865, H. Hinokuma, 25th ult.—Moji, 20th ult. Gen.—T. K. K.

Valotta, Br. s.s. 3,720, Mackie, 25th ult.—New Durban, 27th Aug. Case oil—S. O. and Co.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,424, Richard, 27th ult.—Swatow, 25th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. Holbow, 25th Sept. Gen.—R. Marty.

Yei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Igin, 26th Sept.—Wakamatsu, 20th Sept. Coal & Gen.—M. B. K.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 742, Ch. Le Cheralier, 26th Sept.—Pekhoi, 25th Sept. Gen.—A. L. Marty.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Doguchi, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 24th Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2,954, Watters, 27th Sept.—Singapore, 20th Sept. Case oil—D. & Co.

Kuikiang, Br. s.s. 1,222, Jones, 28th ult.—Swatow, 25th ult. Rice—B. & S.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jns Doyle, 26th ult.—Kwangyen, 24th ult. Skope—S. T. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Shanno, 27th ult.—Tientsin, 21st ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Poi-Ho, Fr. s.s. 3,782, J. Guizol, 28th ult.—Colombo, 12th ult. Gen.—M. M.

Sanki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, Tough, 29th Sept.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 28th Sept.—Shanghai, 5th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,024, M. Jensen, 29th ult.—3 Angkor, 22nd ult. Rice—China.

Normanton, Br. s.s. 2,455, P. Pitt, 29th ult.—Cardiff, Coal—Admiralty.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,292, Y. Yamamoto, 29th ult.—Swatow, Gen.—O. S. K.

Halton, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Teikoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,280, Y. Miyazaki, 29th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—Order.

Iliolias, Norw. s.s. 860, Aug. Kunder, 30th Sept.—Bangkok, 21st Sept. Gen.—Order.

Duinehi Maru, Jap. s.s. 30th Sept.—Moji 24th Sept. Coal—M. B. K.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 600, K. Murakami, 25th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept. Gen.—O. S. K.

Takkaang, Br. s.s. 977, McLaura, 29th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Korea, Am. s.s. 1,276, A. W. Nelson, 29th Sept.—Manila, 27th Sept. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"MIDDLEHAM CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th October will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-sighted on or before the 19th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1914.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Steamship

"BEN RINNES"

From SEITH, MIDDLEBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS MAKE VIOLENT ATTACKS BUT ARE REPULSED.

JAPANESE CAPTURE FOUR MORE GUNS AT TSINGTAU.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 30, 5.25 p.m.
A Paris communique states.—The action on our Left continues to develop more and more towards the north. The enemy between the Oise and the Aisne vigorously attacked Tracy-le-mont, and have been repulsed with severe losses.

Sept. 30, 5.30 p.m.
A communique states:—There is a lull in the centre from Rheims to the Meuse, and violent fighting in the Woivre region. We have advanced at several points, especially east of Saint Mihiel. There is no change in Lorraine or the Vosges.

Fishing Smacks Blown Up: Italy Warns Austria.

Sept. 30, 7.45 p.m.
Two Italian fishing smacks have been blown up by floating mines in the Adriatic off the Italian coast, and eighteen members of the crews were killed.

Italy has made serious representations to Austria on the matter and has demanded that measures be taken to prevent a recurrence.

Japanese Success at Tsingtau.

Sept. 30, 3.35 p.m.
A Tokyo official communication states that a portion of the Japanese fleet landed a force and occupied Lao-shan Harbour, in the neighbourhood of Tsingtau, and took four field guns, which the Germans abandoned. They held the place with a small force.

Japanese Official Report.

The Japanese Consul-General forwards us the following official report for publication:—
"Commander-in-Chief Kato, of the Second Squadron, states in his official report that on the 28th September the Japanese Navy attacked Looshan port with gun-boats and destroyers, and, landing a party of seamen from the ships, captured the said port, and also seized 4 Krupp field guns, 4 limbers and some ammunition which were left by the enemy."

Moratorium Proclamation.

Sept. 30, 10 p.m.
The moratorium proclamation has been issued, as stated on the 23rd ult., except that bills already extended by previous proclamations have been extended for a further fortnight, pending the establishment of machinery that will deal with promissory bills.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

The case was continued, this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, in which four men were charged with being concerned in robbery with violence.

It is alleged that the robbery took place at In-Tau village and when the men went to the house, a woman, putting her back to the door to prevent their entrance, was stabbed twice in the back.

Mr. Russ appeared to defend one prisoner.
Mr. F. Browne, the Government Analyst, said there was no trace of blood on the knife. There were blood stains on the coat produced, but would prevent him from stating whether it was mammalian blood or not.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Words Over Work.

Donald Anderson, a seaman of the s.s. Drumellan, was charged, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting William Spur. The story told by the complainant was that he and the defendant had a few words over work and the latter hit him in the stomach. In default of paying a fine of \$20, the defendant went to prison for fourteen days.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Parades.—Parades for tomorrow Friday 2nd instant, 6.0 a.m. One Section of Scouts Co.—Aiming Drill and Musketry instruction under Sergt-Major Murphy, D.O.L.I. Remainder of Scouts Co. and Centre Section M. G. Co. under Co. Officers. 5.45 p.m., No. 1 Section Artillery Battery 15 pdr. Drill at Victoria Gap. 5.45 p.m., Last joined recruits Groups 1 and 2 under S. M. Collyer, D.O.L.I. Signalling Section—Squad drill without arms under S. M. Higby, Stretcher, Bearer. Section at Volunteer Headquarters under R.A.M.C. Instructor. Remainder of Groups 1 and 2 under Company Officers.

Detail.—On duty Group 3, Officers on duty Lieut. Hatchison, 2nd Lt. Wright and 2nd Lt. Swire. Orderly Officer 2nd Lt. Swire. To have a few words over work and the latter hit him in the stomach. In default of paying a fine of \$20, the defendant went to prison for fourteen days.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency and the Special Police.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, O.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. A. F. Churchill.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of the Councils.

Finances.

The following financial minutes, recommended by the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$7,200 in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, other charges, launch, steam barges and lighters—towing barge.

A sum of \$200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, buildings, addition to Printing Office, Victoria Gaol.

A sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Audit Department, other charges, transport and travelling.

A sum of \$1,410 in aid of the following votes:—Sanitary Department, Other Charges, Sanitary Staff—disinfectors, \$300; headstones, \$350. Light:—Praya East Market, \$60; Western Market, north and south blocks, \$400. Veterinary Staff:—Animal Depots and Slaughter-houses, Light, \$300.

A sum of \$900 in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, other charges, Sanitary Staff, purchase and maintenance of bullocks.

A sum of (\$100) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Government launches, gear, &c.

A sum of (\$300) in aid of the vote Governor, special expenditure, typewriter.

Special Police Reserve.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the formation of a Special Police Reserve.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to create a Special Police Reserve Force, the members of which could be called out as Special Constables in times of national emergency or local disorder.

The necessity for a large body of Special Constables in times of emergency has been demonstrated recently, and the usefulness of such a body would be considerably increased by preliminary training, while the enrolment of a large body of Special Police at short notice would be much facilitated by the existence of a Reserve consisting of men who had declared their willingness to serve as Special Constables.

His Excellency said he might say a few words on this Bill in order to avail himself of this opportunity of expressing the great appreciation of the Government to those gentlemen who had rendered very valuable assistance as Special Constables.

There had been altogether enrolled as Special Constables 216 Europeans, 67 Portuguese, 44 Indians and 25 Chinese. For some days past now the larger number of those Special Constables had been actually disbanded, but there were 53 still doing duty

in the Peak district. In order to replace a number of constables who were still placed at the disposal of the Military Authorities for various services, a large force of 150 policemen consisting of that number had been no longer required and had returned to police duty. For that reason the majority of the Special Constables were relieved of further service. The duties of the Special Constables were principally carried out at night and the Captain Superintendent of Police reported that they did extremely efficient service. He had written to His Excellency stating that the special constables performed their duties in a very efficient and conscientious manner. Mr. Jenkin was in charge of the Peak contingent, arranged the duties and drilled the men. The men on the Kowloon side did a good deal of hard and important work and the men showed very good attention to drill, and the Indians were very keen. The Inspectors spoke highly of the common sense of those Chinese who were on patrol, when called upon for action. As they all knew, one of the first requisites for a policeman was common sense, and he congratulated the members who represented the Chinese community that in this respect the Chinese Special Constables were by no means lacking. Now he himself had taken some of those Special Constables under observation and one morning he left the Peak at a very early hour—before six o'clock he thought—going off to enjoy himself shooting, and he must say that he felt somewhat ashamed when he met four well known residents who were evidently finishing their four hours duty and they were comparing notes on their experiences in the early hours of the morning.

There was a very commendable spirit that they exhibited. He met another very well-known resident, a man whom he had known for a number of years, and he had just happened to intercept a lady who was trespassing in prohibited precincts. He brought down his quarry and conducted her beyond the precincts with that firmness of manner which was really worthy of Scotland Yard—(laughter). Nobody could have done it better, nor in a more professional manner. They all knew the gentleman who was connected with the Land Investment Company. Then there was another young man of the legal profession upon whom all his blunders to induce him to join the volunteers in the last year or so had been unavailing. He knew he had some good in him although he would not volunteer, and he was the first man he nominated to be sworn in as a Special Constable. He quite distinguished himself and he seemed to have found a sphere for which he had a special capacity. Mr. Messer who was there, at once sent his principal Chinese detective up to the Peak to see how things were going on, but the lynx-eyed special detective was that night arrested and not being able to give a satisfactory answer the special constable had him taken, as all good policemen did when in doubt, to the Police Station. When it was found it was the chief Chinese detective the latter said, "You b'long very good policeman, by and bye b'long all same my." (Loud laughter).

To view the matter from a more serious standpoint, he must say that he had been immensely pleased by the public spirited manner in which those gentlemen from all sections of the community, and all four different races, had come forward to bear the burden of the day. They had been most extremely useful; they had performed a very efficient and useful service, and it was his desire to give some permanency to that force. They would have been more efficient and there would have

CONTRACTOR WINS SUIT.

This morning, in the Summary Court, his Lordship the Puisne Judge gave judgment in the case in which a contractor, named Li Pui-kee, sued Pong Yu-kee and Sung Ching-shun, of Queen's Road West, tile dealers, claiming the sum of \$511.59 as balance due for work done on sixteen houses at Pokfulam, finding for the plaintiff. A stay of execution for one week was granted, pending an appeal.

Mr. Norrington, of Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton's office, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defence.

RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens, Hongkong, during September was as follows:—

Inch	1st September, 1914
0.05	1st
1.05	2nd
1.41	3rd
3.80	4th
1.18	5th
—	6th
—	7th
—	8th
—	9th
—	10th
—	11th
—	12th
1.43	13th
0.53	14th
—	15th
—	16th
—	17th
—	18th
—	19th
—	20th
1.17	21st
5.79	22nd
1.73	23rd
—	24th
—	25th
—	26th
42	27th
32	28th
4.02	29th
—	30th
Total	21.02

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, FANLING.

Running Pool, September 1914.

Handicaps of 10 or under.	
B. Johnson	88-8 82
H. Ferguson	87-4 83
R. Henderson	85-9 84
J. Hooper	94-10 84
18 Entries.	
Handicaps of 11 or over.	
No Cards	
5 Entries.	

been less trouble in organising them if they had been already in some degree trained and already organised to take their place under the Captain Superintendent of Police. That was the object of this Bill, in order that they might build up a Police Special Reserve to form a reservoir of men from which they could draw in case of necessity: special constables whom he had no doubt would be equally efficient and equally public-spirited as all those gentlemen who served during the last month, some of whom were still serving. (Applause).

Trading with the Enemy.

Re the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for the more effectual preventing and further punishment of the offence of trading with the enemy.

His Excellency said he was not in a position to go on with this Bill. He was still expecting further communication from England on the subject and proposed to call a special meeting of the Council as soon as he was ready. He now proposed to adjourn the Council sine die. He trusted they would excuse him if he had to summon them at very short notice, perhaps tomorrow or Saturday.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Dairy Farm Company, Limited.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the eighteenth ordinary yearly meeting, to be held at the Company's Depot, 2, Lower Albert Road, on Saturday, the 10th October, 1914, at 12.15 p.m. is as follows:—

The directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1914.

The profit for the year, after writing off \$20,447.15 for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, and providing for Directors and Auditor's fees, amounts to \$90,499.85, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, absorbing \$80,000; to transfer to Fire and Typhoon Insurance Fund \$9,000; to Cattle Reserve \$20,000; and to carry forward \$1,499.85.

Directors.—Mr. W. S. Brown has been invited to join the Directorate and his appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. W. S. Brown retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. J. Scott Harston have been granted leave of absence.

Auditor.—The annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, who offers himself for re-election at this Meeting.

FRANCIS MAITLAND, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

Profit and Loss Account.

To Directors and Auditors Fees \$ 2,700.00

Repairs and Renewals 7,124.52

Land Cultivation and Improvement 8,009.18

Loss on Subsidary Coins 3,981.13

Written off:—

Bad and Doubtful Debts 968.22

Building and Property 10,297.42

Furniture and Fittings, Machinery and Stores 2,181.51

20,447.15

Balance 90,499.85

\$132,761.83

By Balance brought over from last year 110.27

Interest 799.56

Scrip Fees 30.00

Bad Debts Recovered 148.37

Profit on old Launch (sold) 1,300.00

Balance of Working Account 130,375.63

\$132,761.83.

Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.

Capital: 40,000 Shares at \$7.50 each 300,000

Less \$1.50 per share not called up 60,000

240,000.00

Cattle Reserve 60,000.00

Fire and Typhoon Insurance Fund 31,000.00

Equalization of Dividend Fund 20,000.00

Accounts Payable 42,804.08

Balance of Profit and Loss Account 90,499.85

\$484,303.93

Assets.

Cattle 77,537.48

Buildings & Property 102,297.42

Less Written off 31st July 1914 10,297.42

182,000.00

Furniture, Fittings, Machinery & Stores 49,564.90

Less Written off 31st July 1914 9,181.51

40,383.39

THE INSURANCE WORLD.

Branch Office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Co. Opened in Hongkong.

An event of some importance in insurance circles took place this morning, when a branch office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., was opened in Hongkong. To mark the event, Mr. H. S. Playfair, who has been appointed manager of the branch, was "at home" at the Hotel Mansions, and during the forenoon there was a constant stream of callers, representative of all sections of the community. These were most lavishly entertained by the host, who was the recipient of many congratulations on the opening of the branch and on his appointment to the head of it.

The offices are situated on the third floor of the Hotel Mansions, and are a credit to the Company, being equal in general comfort and arrangement to the Company's offices at Calcutta and Yokohama, which, it may incidentally be noted, were also opened by Mr. Playfair. They consist of a suite of three rooms, splendidly furnished.

Mr. Playfair has had a lengthy experience of insurance work in the East, extending over some 43 years. Some years ago he opened a branch of the Commercial Union Company in Yokohama, and he has also been connected with the Palatine Insurance Co. as inspector. He has been with the Liverpool and London and Globe for some ten years, and for the past five or six years has been its inspector in the Far East. During this time he has made hosts of friends in Hongkong and elsewhere, his genial disposition appealing to all with whom he came in contact. It may be mentioned that he was the first Englishman born in Malacca, where his father, Col. F. L. Playfair, of the Madras Staff Corps, was at one time Governor.

The Hongkong branch will control the whole of the Company's offices in the Orient, including those at Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Canton, Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, Macao, Coochin-China, Cambodia, Annam and Tongking, Siam, Straits, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and the Malaysian Archipelago. As to the financial standing of the Company, we cannot do better than refer our readers to the comprehensive review of the origin and development of the Company, which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Alice Maitland Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—X.Y.Z., \$3.

Steam Launch (new) 11,098.55
Share Investments 37,825.50
Accounts Receivable 76,330.46
Stock on hand 57,280.57

484,303.93

M. MANUE, Secretary.

F. MAITLAND, W. S. BROWN, Directors.

I report that I have audited the above balance sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, in Hongkong, and in my opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs on the 31st July, 1914, according to the best of my information, and the explanations given, and as shown by the books of the Company. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Auditor.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY
the 12th October, 1914 commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the Leung Wing Wharf the River Steamer

"Hoi Ming"
Length 193 feet 6 inches
Breadth 32 " 7 "
Depth 10 " 2 "
Net Tonnage 380
Gross tonnage 612.77
Passenger accommodation 1158
Carrying Capacity 380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)
3 Bulkheads.

Engines—2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 18", nominal H.P. 65, speed 11 knots.

Screws—twin
"Hoi Wa"
Length 150 feet
Breadth 28 " 6 inches
Depth 9 " 6 inches
Net tonnage 99.81
Gross tonnage 314.82
Passenger accommodation 613
Carrying Capacity 300 tons

Engines—2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 22", H.P. 33, speed 8½ knots (single screw).
On View now.
For further particulars Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."
Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that Cargo per s.s. "Shin-yo Maru" has arrived here per s.s. "Seiyo Maru" and to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th September at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 1st Oct. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 3rd Oct. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2nd October, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on 6th October, 1914, at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown on Monday, 5th October 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before 31st October 1914, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. O. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show

Supper and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE

Open 7 to 11 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL

ON
OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights. An amateur boxing certificate will be presented to every man that takes part. Entries from all bona fide amateurs scaling all weights may be forwarded to the honorary stewards, Messrs. A. Rodger and W. Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judges, Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 29TH SEPT.

AND FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY THE BLACK PANTHER.

A Thrilling & Sensational Drama of Court Life

(where Mr. Williams takes the Detective's Part.)

The Film is 3,000 ft. and in 3 parts.

Wednesday 30th Band Night

Friday 2nd. Sept. 1914.

Prince of Wales' Fund night

Monster Programme

Local Talent

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SATURDAY 3rd. "VICTORY"

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.

change of Programme.

"A SILENT MESSENGER"

in 2 parts—3,000 feet

Pathe's British & American Gazette.

Will be Screened on Saturday 3rd October, (1st Series)—"The mystery of the old Mill" in 3 Parts—5,000 Feet.

Monday, 5th. Oct.

Prince of Wales' Fund night.

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

CROQUET by Lord Tollerneche, fully Illustrated	9.00	CHINESE FOREST TREES AND TIMBER SUPPLY by Norman Shaw	9.00
SEA, LAND & AIR STRATEGY by Sir George Aston	9.00	WHERE DORSET MEETS DEVON by Francis Buckley	3.10
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND EPISCOPACY by Canon Mason	9.00	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS by G. G. Gardiner	6.50
CONORRHODIA & ITS COMPLICATIONS by David Watson, M.B.	13.00	MARIA by Baroness Von Hutten	1.75
THE AUTHOR'S CRAFT by Arnold Bennett	2.25	THE GATE OF ENGLAND by Morice Gerard	1.75
HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF THE NATIONS Vol. I.	9.00	JOHN BARLEYCORN by Jack London	1.75
THE HOLY SPIRIT OF GOD by W. H. Griffith Thomas	5.25	THE FUGITIVE by Roy Bridges	1.75
SCRUTTON ON CHARTERPARTIES & BILLS OF LADING	14.00	MR. LAXWORTH'S ADVENTURES by E. F. Oppenheim	80
THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER'S BOOK	80	COME RAGG! COME ROPE! by R. H. Benson	80
THE FUTURE OF WOMAN by L. G. Chlozsa Money	5.25	THE MARK FROM NOWHERE by Victor Bridges	80

New War Maps expected shortly—order now.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, —Shiu	" 21
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	" 23
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set 12
" Tongue fresh, —Ngau Li	each 50
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Li	each 60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	\$1.20
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	" 20
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	" 13
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Fai Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg, —Yeung Fai	" 26
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chidlings, —Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, —Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, —Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, —Chu Chap	" 16
" Head, —Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart, —Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, —Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, —Chu Fai Kwat	" 26
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg, —Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet, —Chu Tau Keuk	set 8
" Heart, —Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver, —Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Smoking Pigs, To Order, —Chu Tai	" 22
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard, —Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, —Ap	" 24
Doves, —Fan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz. 20
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese, —Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Turkeys, Cook, —Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, —Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel, —Kai Yu	lb. 18
Bream, —Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, —Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, —Man Yu	" 16
Crabs, —Hoi	" 24
Outlet Fish, —Muk Yu	" 13
Dab, —Che Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, —Tit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupe, —Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, —Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, —Wu Yu	" 28
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	" 20
Moray Fish, —Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet, —Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, —Shang Ho	" 24
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, —Tan Lo	" 24
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	" 40
Ray, —Fai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, —Shek Kiu Kung	" 18
Rosch, —Chan Yu	" 12
Shark, —Sha Yu	lb. 8
Salmon, —Ma Yu	" 35
Skate, —Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, —Ha	" 24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	" 32
Sole, —Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Teach, —Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, —Hoi How Yu	" 20
Turtle, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Hang Yau	lb. 30
Apples (California), —Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
" (Chango), —Kis Chan Ping Kho	" 20
" Small, —Hoi Tong	" 20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Ohu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut	" 12
Carambola, —Young To	" 12
Coconuts, —Ye Tee	each 12
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	lb. 6
" American, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 8
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 30
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 8
" Sweet	" 12
Pears, (American), —San Shoo Lay	" 12
" (Canton), —Chai Li	" 10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	" 12
Perseimons Large, —Hung Tez	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pan Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd, —Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain, —Tai Ohu	lb. 3
Plums, —Swatow, Hong Lai	" 14
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwai	" 14
Walnuts, —Hop To	lb. 12
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	" 12
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 12

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb. 1
" Cheuk	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	" 1
" Sprout, —Ah Ohi	" 8
" Long, —Tan Kok	" 10
Beet Root, —Hung Ohi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red, —Hung Ke	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kam Shan	lb. 8
Carrots, —Kam Shan	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsai	" 12
Chilies Dried, —Kon Lap Ohu	" 30
" Red, —Hung Fa Ohu	" 18
" Green, —Ching Lap Ohu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, —San Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, —San Tse Kung	" 6
" old, —Lo Kung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, —Young Shang Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko	" 35
" Mush Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okros	" 12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green, —Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parley, —Kun Tai	lb. 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 1
" Japan, —Yut Pun Shu Tsai	" 3
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow, —Fook-chow Shu Tsai	" 1
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 6
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, —Tao So	" 1
Shallots, —Kun Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach, —Yin Tsai	" 5
Tomatoes, —Vai Ke	" 8
Taro, —Wu Tan	" 8
Turips, Panti, (Long), —Lo Pak	" 5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	" 1
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit	" 4
" (American), —Kai-san Chit	" 4
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsai	" 15
" Lily root, —Lin Ng	" 8
Yams, —Ta Shu	" 8
" English, —Yeung Kan Chai	" 8
" Tau	" 8

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE STORY OF LIVERPOOL'S GREATNESS.

The Oldest Local Insurance Company.
Income in 1912... £4,536,397
Total assets exceed £12,500,000
Total claims paid since commencement... £20,000,000
Present Position.

When it is stated that the total claim paid by the Liverpool and London and Globe since its commencement is now close upon £20,000,000, it is at once seen how large a part this company has played in the underwriting world. For the year 1912 the total income was over £4,500,000, and the assets of the company are considerably over £12,500,000, after having been well written down during the last few years. The members' capital consists of 300,000 shares of £10 each, of which 285,525 are issued and £1 per share paid up. The present market price of a share is fully £25.

The Liverpool is Founded.
In the early part of last century one of the principal insurance brokers in Liverpool was Mr. Swinton Boulton. These brokers had behind them a larger or smaller number of merchants who were prepared to pay some of varying amounts against marine losses, for which insurance owners of ships paid a certain percentage on the value of vessel and cargo. Probably in the coffee-house where this business was then transacted, perhaps in his own office, or even in his own house—for business and home were in much closer and more constant contact a century ago than they now are—Mr. Boulton discussed with his friends the establishment of a new Liverpool insurance company for both fire and life.

He was a prominent member of the Unitarian community, then as now a very influential and wealthy section of Liverpool life, and there are evidences that he sought and obtained in the foundation of the new company a large amount of support from his co-religionists, notably Mr. George Holt, of cotton brokers. At any rate, "The Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company" took concrete shape. The subscribing names to the first deed of settlement, which was executed on the 1st May, 1838, include several family names still well known in Liverpool, and still represented on the board.

The business of the company was stated to be "to make and effect insurances on houses, warehouses, and buildings, shipping in port, goods, wares, merchandise, farming stock, utensils and property of all descriptions, against loss or damage by fire; insurances on lives and survivorships; the sale and purchase of annuities, reversions, and contingent interests; and the endowment of children; and generally to carry on the business usually called or known as fire insurance and life insurance, and all matters connected therewith and allowed by law, or under the rules therein declared."

The capital of the company was £2,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £20 each. It is evident that in these early days of insurance, companies were influenced by the underwriting system by men of substance which then prevailed, and the nominal value of each share was accordingly fixed at an amount to which present-day company promoters would never dream to aspire. Moreover, there was unlimited liability.

The number of directors was twenty-one, and all had to reside within twenty miles of Liverpool Town Hall. This is a curious requirement, of course, long since gone overboard.

The first chairman was Mr. George Holt. There is no necessity to enforce the debt that Liverpool owes to the life insurance world for the service by its many members. Mr. Swinton

Boulton, the promoter of the concern, naturally became its first secretary and manager.

On the 1st June, 1838, business commenced in an office at the top of Water Street. There still exist at the head office some of the earliest cover notes, fire policies, and life policies, and many of these interesting documents are in the handwriting of Mr. Boulton.

Parliamentary Sanction.
Being really only a private partnership, or association of "proprietors," as they were called, the company had to inaugurate its creation by promoting a special Act of Parliament "to enable the company to sue and be sued in the name of the chairman, deputy-chairman, or any of the directors."

A very substantial subscription to the share-list was effected at the start. It amounted, to £80,175. The income of the first year was £10,351, and the assets £68,000. The succeeding years saw steady growth, although there were serious fires in the town. In October, 1838, damage to the extent of £150,000 was done by a conflagration in Robert Street North; in September, 1842, a fire in warehouses and sheds in Paisley Street and Formby Street caused half a million damage, and there were extensive fires in 1843 and in 1846, in all of which the Liverpool suffered.

Enters London.
In 1846 the company purchased the business of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Assurance Company, with headquarters in London, and in this way it secured its first London board, bringing over as its chairman Mr. Matthew Forester, a director of the absorbed company. A second application to Parliament thus became necessary, for it was desired to change the name of the company to the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company. The preamble gave as the reason for the bill that "the company having lately established an office of business in London, the change in name is expedient." At the time of this amalgamation the income of the company had increased to about £40,000 a year.

Foreign and Colonial Extension.

Localisation is not possible for an international centre like Liverpool. The "Swift shuttles of an Empire's loom," as Kipling designates the vessels of the mercantile marine, were waving on a scale far too great for a Liverpool insurance company to maintain only local business, or one radiating through the United Kingdom. The members of the board, many of them shipowners, had personal and business interests and connections abroad, largely in America, and it must have occurred to them that in colonies and in foreign seaports in immediate touch with Liverpool much remunerative business was waiting to be picked up. But it took ten years for the Liverpool board to learn this lesson. Early in 1848 authority was given for the appointment of agents abroad, and an agency was established in New York. Very soon the wisdom of this step was seen. It is the great development overseas which has made this company so powerful and successful. In 1851 Messrs. Brown Brothers were appointed Newfoundland agents, and at this day the same firm retains that position. Bowring is another name which Liverpool holds in high regard.

Then, in 1852, the company "went on the Continent" (to use a colloquialism) by entrusting an agency in Hamburg to Messrs. Hignson and Burghard. Under the title of "John Hignson," the firm of Hignson and Burghard, of Hamburg, was the managing agent of the company in Germany, and it is gratifying to find that Mr. C. F. Suck, the senior partner, who retired only last year, had completed nearly sixty-four years' active identification with the company.

In the next year the Liverpool and London travelled to the Far

East and established agencies in Bombay and Calcutta. The Bombay agency remains in the hands of the firm to whom it was entrusted at the first. In 1855 Messrs. Holliday, Wise, and Co. were appointed agents at Manila, and under the title of "Wise and Co." the agency still remains with them. It speaks much both for the company and for the class of representative it was able to secure that there is this long unbroken connection in so many cases.

In 1854 the company opened in Portugal and Valparaiso, in 1857 in Natal and Cuba, and in 1859 in Jamaica. But after the earthquake and great fire in Kingston in 1877, when 700 people lost their lives and damage to the extent of £2,000,000 was done, the company withdrew from that risky field of operations.

Subsidiary Board of Directors.
The success of the agency opened in New York in 1846 led the board in Liverpool to consider the desirability of establishing a board of directors in the United States, Canada, and Australia, and in November, 1850, this step was resolved upon. In January, 1851, a meeting was held in New York to form a board and to nominate trustees of the funds which the company had to deposit with the United States Government to enable them to get admission and credit there. In those days the first manager of the New York branch made good use of a certificate which now adorns the New York office—a curious relic. The certificate ran:—

"The Liverpool and London Insurance Company is well known to us, and in our opinion is entitled to the highest credit."

(Signed) BROWN BROTHERS & CO. DENNISON, WOOD, & CO. JAMES G. KING & SON. JOHN J. PALMER.

It was not long before the company could "stand on its own legs," requiring no man's certificate, but being well spoken of from east to west and from north to south of the States. Success attending the New York experiment, Mr. Swinton Boulton paid a visit to Australia. In 1851 the Liverpool and London had taken over the business of the Australasian Life Company, and with this for its nucleus a board was established by him in 1854 during his visit. Here also as a consequence the company have an extensive and sound business.

In 1857 a board was established for Scotland, and subsequently numerous local boards were formed throughout the United Kingdom.

The Globe Amalgamation.
In view of later events, another significant transaction took place in 1855, when the company agreed to take over from the Globe Insurance Company its Canadian business, and established a Montreal board to look after its interests in the Dominion. "The position of the Liverpool and London had become now so well established that numerous offers by other concerns of absorption were considered from time to time, but not always accepted."

One of the earliest to be taken over was the "North of England Company." In 1857 the business of the "Monarch Company" was purchased, and in 1858 the fire business of the "Bank of London" and "National Provincial Fire and Life Company" was taken over from the "Albert Life Office."

But the crowning achievement in this direction was the amalgamation with the "Globe Insurance Company." For about two years the courtship proceeded. The Globe was senior by a considerable number of years, having been founded in 1803. In 1864 the "happy union" was effected, and once more the aid of Parliament was invoked. At this marriage, as in many others, it was arranged that the wedding should be known by a title compounded of the names of both contracting parties. So it was changed to "The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company."

It is a very comprehensive enough for all purposes, although there are insurance companies which are not content with mere terrestrial appellations. The Globe had a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, and at the time of its amalgamation was paying a 0 per cent. dividend.

Its promoters had some trouble when they founded the company by Act of Parliament, but the Legislature ultimately sanctioned the formation of the company.

It is unnecessary to give a detailed statement of the basis of agreement between the Liverpool and London and Globe, but the outstanding feature was that each holder of £100 Globe share should get £20 of Liverpool and London stock, with an alternative of a perpetual 0 per cent. annuity for every £20 of stock. In the end, 1729 Globe shares, representing £172,900, accepted £34,580 of stock in the new company, while shareholders with 8,211 shares in the Globe, representing £82,110 of capital, elected to take 6 p.c. annuities. The paid-up capital of the Liverpool and London and Globe eventually became increased to £331,752, but £146,712 held by trustees under the "marriage" settlement was deducted from that amount; and thus, with some slight adjustments, we arrive at the present paid-up capital of the company. After the amalgamation the Liverpool Board consisted of 21 members, and the London of 24. The former now numbers 14, and the latter 10.

It may be well to mention here that in 1850 the proprietors of the company agreed to the conversion of the paid-up capital into stock, but it was not until 1910 that the liability of the shareholders became limited to the amount of the nominal capital.

Prior to the completion of this most important transaction the Unity Company was absorbed (1863), and in 1864 the "Leeds and Yorkshire Company" was also taken in.

Forty-three years elapsed before any further amalgamation was made.

The absorption of the Globe gave the combined company possession of No. 1, Cornhill, one of the finest business sites in the world. It is worth its rental value as an outstanding permanent advertisement of one of the premier insurance companies in the country. Northward it overlooks the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, and Prince's Street; to the south is King William Street, and the full front westward view includes the Mansion House and the great open space it faces, with the life and movement of Cheapside and Queen Victoria Street beyond.

Troubled Waters.

The amalgamation with the Globe was Mr. Boulton's magnum opus. In recognition of this achievement, he was made managing director in 1855.

The fire and other premiums in the sixties increased by leaps and bounds—in one year by as much as £88,000—and in 1864, when the Globe figures were brought in by £222,000. By 1870 the United States were responsible for £223,000 out of a total premium income of £931,000. Then came, in 1871, the Chicago Fire Disaster.

It was a trying time for insurance companies. Many American companies collapsed. The Liverpool and London and Globe was far more heavily hit than any other English company, and in Chicago, merchants, apparently, anxiously asked its representative, "What will your company do?" The first estimate called to headquarters of the company's loss was two million dollars. At once the company cabled to its agent:—

"Draw as required up to \$2,000,000. And be was able to assure the whitesced inquirers that the company would meet all its obligations to the last cent. The company did so promptly, to the tune of \$814,000, and thereby established for ever its reputation in the States."

But the Board were men of prudence as well as of honour. They asked the question whether the accepted risks were reasonably safe, considering the construction of American cities. Mr. Henry Thompson, who in 1865 had been as resident secretary after a valuable experience with the Commercial Union Company, was sent out to the United States and Canada to investigate. The result was that it was determined to reorganise the business on the "other side," but £100,000 less than there had been, the remedial measures could be applied another great

conflagration occurred—Boston being the scene—and the company paid \$230,000 for their share of the damage done. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Brookbank, who had become chairman of the company, cabled to New York, "Draw for loss at Boston as required," and this was done, while many other companies which had survived the Chicago claims succumbed under the second calamity.

The Crisis Safely Passed.
These two years—1871 and 1872—were, of course, a crisis in the life of the Liverpool and London and Globe. In 1871 the 6 p.c. premiums were £1,131,531, and the losses £1,178,799. An interim dividend of 10 per cent. had been paid shortly before the Chicago disaster, but the final dividend was passed by Mr. Brookbank, who pledged his personal reputation and fortune—that which there could be no higher guarantee—upon the reconstitution of the company. He was the largest shareholder, with unlimited liability attaching, but the force of his example and his unique personality and position in Liverpool gave a new phase to the situation and saved the company from the panic which had set in among investors. The annual report for 1872 showed the fire premiums to be £1,258,581, and the losses £1,071,493. A dividend with these figures staring them in the face the shareholders recognised to be impossible, and their shares, which but two years earlier had commanded a high price in the market, fell to £1 (£2 paid up).

At the 1873 annual meeting it was announced that Mr. Boulton, the founder, had retired on an allowance.

The New Manager and Reorganisation.
Mr. Boulton is described by one of the few survivors now in the service of the company as being a tall, austere, and reserved man, who carried himself with much dignity when things were going against the company and himself. He was a native of Liverpool. His successor, Mr. Henry Thompson, was a hard-headed Aberdonian, who never lost his no-nonsense accent. He was a thick-set man, with broad, massive forehead. In 1865 he joined the Liverpool and London and Globe as resident Liverpool secretary from the Commercial Union Company, and his dominating personality was early felt. It is obvious that he was favourable to the inquiry into the American business, and he gave to its reorganisation his personal attention.

When, in the early months of 1873, Mr. Thompson became the chief officer of the company Mr. John Matthew Dove, who was then assistant secretary of the Royal, joined the Liverpool and London and Globe as assistant secretary, and his first business was to go to Australia to reorganise the company's business there, no easy matter, as one of the local boards was hostile, but he eventually succeeded, and made the Sydney board responsible for the whole of the Australasian organisation.

The next task was to reorganise the American business, so that instead of there being only one head office for the whole of the United States, with general agencies working on commission, separate independent branch offices were established at New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco. This was Mr. Thompson's scheme; on it has been built the ultimate great success of the company in the United States. But like many another great architect, Mr. Thompson did not live to see its fruition. He died with tragic suddenness in December, 1875, while Mr. Dove was still in the States putting his chief's scheme into operation. It is believed that his death was caused by his untiring attention to the business of the company, and the directors reluctantly acquiesced, for they felt that their manager had never proved himself greater than when faced by the prying knife.

Some business was also continued in Liverpool, and several boards in provincial centres ceased to exist for a time. Mr. Thompson's policy naturally resulted in a reduced income. The result was that it was determined to reorganise the business on the "other side," but £100,000 less than there had been, the remedial measures could be applied another great

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Mr. Dove's Long Managership.
Summoned home by cable in January, 1876, Mr. Dove became secretary and general manager, and for thirty years held that position with distinction and success. His assistant was Mr. Alexander Duncan, then manager of the Insurance Company of Scotland, in Edinburgh, and for thirteen years he was Mr. Dove's right-hand man. At the end of that time he returned to Edinburgh as manager of the Scottish and National Company, and his position at the Liverpool and London and Globe was taken by Mr. Alsop, who was head of the foreign department of the company.

Thanks to the vigorous overhauling of the company's business, Mr. Dove's first year of management showed a profit of over £20,000 on a premium income of just under £1,000,000.

The wisdom of Mr. Thompson's policy was more than justified in the following year (1877), when, on June 20, a large conflagration occurred at St. John, New Brunswick, involving the company in substantial payments, but not for a moment causing uneasiness to any of the parties concerned—insured, shareholders, or management.

The long period of Mr. Dove's management was comparatively uneventful until just at its close. He carefully avoided heroics or sensational "coups," and was content to work on lines of gradual expansion building up meanwhile the reserves. As the accumulated funds warranted and large fires ceased to shake the stability of the institution, the dividends became more substantial, though not enough, in the opinion of some of the shareholders, but these proved a miserable minority when, in 1887, they claimed the arbitrament of a poll.

Big American Fires.
The conservative policy which the Liverpool and London and Globe directors and management pursued was to find fresh justification in a few years. After a long spell free from alarming fires on the American continent, Baltimore, which always had been regarded as one of the most desirable cities for underwriting purposes, was, in 1904 the scene of a vast conflagration, which made a loss to the company of £210,000, and the debris had not been removed from the ruins at that place when a severe fire was experienced by Toronto.

But these piled into insignificant when in 1908, San Francisco was visited first by earthquake and then by fire. Those who remember the first week or two following that calamity say that it still recurs occasionally as a dreadful nightmare. It involved, of course, a loss beyond anything in the previous history of the company. But the directors faced it with resourcefulness. Securities were "realised" almost before any prices had begun to break in the Stock Markets, and at once the New York office was advised that cash was available to the extent of one million pounds sterling. In settling the multitude of claims the Liverpool and London and Globe paid 130 cents to the dollar.

The end of the settlement showed that the directors' gross provision was ample, for the gross loss payment was £50,000 short of the million, and the net loss was £387,000. And the grumbling shareholder with the open jaw was satisfied when he got his dividend as usual—a bonus which would have been impossible had his short-sighted policy of 1887 been adopted.

It was after this trying experience that Mr. Dove asked to be relieved of his important office, and the directors reluctantly acquiesced, for they felt that their manager had never proved himself greater than when faced by the prying knife.

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tion to building up a grand business. Amongst these may be named Mr. E. W. Eaton, who has occupied the position of manager at New York for twenty-six years; Mr. W. S. Warren, of Chicago, who, with his late father, represents a period of sixty years' active identification with the company; and Mr. Clarence F. Low, who has been connected with the New Orleans branch for thirty-four years.

More Parliamentary Powers.
In 1891 the company again got from Parliament enlarged powers, but in a few years it was felt that the constitution had become so complex under the series of legislative enactments which governed it, that another resort to Westminster was made in 1898 with a bill replacing all previous statutes by a new set of laws and regulations. In 1904 the company secured incorporation under the Companies Acts.

It was not until 1910 that the company was transformed into one with limited liability, and at the same time the old "Globe" 6 per cent. perpetual annuities, which were created at the time of the great amalgamation, were converted into a 4 per cent. perpetual debenture issue. For this Parliamentary sanction was once more invoked.

The Chair.

The rule observed by the company with regard to the chairmanship is that the senior member of the board who has not "passed the chair" should preside over its destinies for a period of two years. This certainly ensures to the shareholders in time a board largely composed of gentlemen who have gained that close and detailed knowledge of the company's affairs which only experience of the chairmanship can give, and it has also had the result that a succession of some of the ablest business men in Liverpool have been in command of the Liverpool and London and Globe, and given their best services to its sound development. It has been shown how at a critical juncture Sir (then Mr.) Thomas Brookbank was able as chairman, to safely bring the ship through very stormy times. He was the first baronet. His son, Sir Thomas Brookbank, who died in January, 1911, was also chairman of the company for the two years May, 1907-09. Other leading citizens of Liverpool still among us who have occupied that honourable position are Mr. H. H. Nicholson, Mr. Alfred Fletcher, Mr. Arthur Earle, and Sir W. H. Tate, Bart.

The present chairman is Mr. Evelyn S. Parker, of the firm of Messrs. Sandbach, Tinne, and Co., he having succeeded last May Mr. W. K. Moore, of the firm of Messrs. G. Melly and Co., Liverpool. Other members of the board well known in the commercial community of Liverpool are Mr. J. Bruce Lindsay, Mr. A. M. Turner, Colonel J. P. Reynolds, Mr. G. H. Melly, Mr. C. S. Hoare, Mr. R. Q. Wilson, and Sir Aubrey Brookbank, Bart.

The Present Management.
The steady development of the business necessitated the appointment, in 1901, of a second assistant secretary, and to this position Mr. A. G. Dant was appointed from the old established "Sun." Then, in 1904, Mr. Dant became Mr. Alsop's successor, and only two years later he succeeded to the position of general manager and secretary on Mr. Dove's retirement. With foundations tested by the widest possible shocks, the company under Mr. Dant continued to expand and prosper. New wings were added, companies acquired, and several new branch offices established, both at home and abroad. The active character of Mr. Dant's management is shown by the great expansion in the income and funds of the company since he assumed charge. The total income of the company, which at the close of 1906 amounted to £2,687,092, showed an increase of no less than £1,407,032 by the end of 1912 (which is up to within the last published accounts of the company), while the funds of the company during that period have advanced from £10,181,701 to £21,008,732. The increase in funds, of course, indicative of the profit steadily realised by the company during the period, the surplus of premiums over

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